

Title: A Grammar of Orcish

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Blackthorn, ever a
supporter of
understanding the other
sentient races of
Britannia. -

The Orcish tongue may
fall unpleasingly 'pon the
ear, yet it has within it
a complex grammar oft
misunderstood by those
who merely hear the few
broken words of English
our orcish brothers
manage without education.

These are the basic rules
of orcish:

Orcish has five tenses:
present, past, future
imperfect, present
interjectional, and
prehensile. Examples:
gugroflu, gugrofloog,
gugrobo, gugrolu!,
gugrogug.

All transitive verbs in
the prehensile tense end
it "ug." Examples:
urgleighug, biggugdaghhug,
curdakalmug.

All present interjectional
conjugations start with
the letter G unless the(y)
contain the third
declensive accent of the
letter U.
Examples: ghothudunglug,
but n azhbuiugub.

The past tense can only
refer to events since the

last meal, but the prehensile tense can refer to any event within reach.

The present tense is conjugated like the future imperfect tense, when the interrogative mode is used by pitching the sound a quarter-tone higher.

Orcish hath no concept of person, as in first person, third person, I, we, etc.

Orcish grammar relies upon the three cardinal rules of accretion, prefixing, and agglutination, in addition to pitch. In the former, phonemes combine into larger words which may contain full phrasal significance. In the second, prefixing specific phonetic sounds changes the subject of the sentence into object, interrogative, addressed individual, or dinner.

Agglutination occurs whenever four of the same letter are present in a word, in which case, any two of them may be removed or slurred.

Pitch changes the phoneme value of individual syllables, thus completely altering what a word may mean. The classic example if "Aktgluthugrot bigglogubuu dargilgaglug lublublub(") which can mean "You are such a pretty girl," "My mother ate your primroses," or "Jellyfish nose paints alms potato," depending on pitch.

Orcish poetry often relies upon repeating the same

phrase in multiple pitches,
eve(n) changing pitch
midword. None of this
great are is translatable.

The orcish language uses
the following vowels: ab,
ad, ag, akt, at, augh, auh,
azh, e, i, o, oo, u, uu.

The vowel sound a is not
recognized as a vowel and
does not exist in their
alphabet. The orcish
alphabet i(s) best learned
using th(e) classic rhyme
repeated at 23 different
pitchs:

Lugnog ghu blat
suggaroglug. Gaghbuu
dakdar ab highugbo,
Gothnogbuim ad
gilgubbubuilug Bilgeaugh
thurgulg stuiggro!

A translation of the
first pitch:
Eat food, the first letter
is ab,
Kill people, the next
lette(r) is ad,
I forget the rest But
augh is in there
somewhere!

What follows is a
complete phonetic library
of the orcish language:
ab, ad, ag, akt, alm, at,
augh, auh, azh, ba, ba,
bag, bar, baz, bid, bilge,
bo, bog, bog, brui, bu,
buad, bug, bug, buil, buim,
bum, buo, buor, buu, ca,
car, clog, cro, cuk, cur,
da, dagh, dagh, dak, dar,
deak, der, dil, dit, dor,
dre, dri, dru, du, dud,
duf, dug, dug, duh, dun,
eag, eg, egg, eichel, ek,
ep, ewk, faugh, fid, flu,
fog, foo, foz, fruk, fu,
fub, fud, fun, fup, fur,
gaa, gag, gagh, gan, gar,
gh, gha, ghat, ghed, ghid,
gho, ghu, gig, gil, gka, glu,
glu, glug, gna, gno, gnu,
gol, gom, goth, grunt,

grut, gu, gub, gub, gug,
gug, gugh, guk, guk,